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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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THE GYPSY MOTH.

Some Singular Facts About a Deadly Enemy to Trees.

Through an Entomologist's Carelessness the Pest Was Introduced Into Massachusetts Where It Now Creates Great Havoc.

Not so very long ago a scientific wiseacre of Massachusetts, who had never had the pleasure of meeting with a gypsy moth, since the frivolous creature had not journeyed into the old Bay state at the time, according to the New York Sun, sent word to a friend in the far-away land, the home of the insect, saying: "Please send me a gypsy moth right away; I want to look at him; I want to study him." So the friend, who was an obedient chap, went into his garden, and with no trouble caught a gypsy moth, one of a large band of moths who were encamped there and had eaten about everything in the neighborhood except the house and toughest part of the fence, and he put him in a ventilated box and mailed him to the entomologist in Massachusetts.

The gypsy moth arrived safely at his destination, and the scientific sharp went to work with his jackknife at his cage to disentomb him. He was so lively that he easily stood on his head and scraped his hind legs together in the air, so that the wise man might know, perhaps, that he was glad to know him. He was just as lively after he had been carved out of his mummy case, but the entomologist was light-fingered also, and he expertly caught his visitor by his tailfeathers and then went out on his veranda to scrutinize him in a strong light through his magnifying glass. But the gypsy moth was smarter than the scientific man, evidently very much smarter, and he hadn't traveled over land and water several thousand miles to be stuck on a pin and to make an entomological Roman holiday. He bided his time, and when the learned man had flipped him over on his back, holding him still by the tail, but with a slightly slackened grip, and was about to chuck his microscope down upon him, presto! he suddenly gathered himself into a knot, spasmodically yanked himself away from the glass, slid down to the veranda floor and was off into the garden in a jiffy. The scientific man gaped at him incredulously for an instant and then set off along the garden walk and across the green sward, treading down sweet peas and clover blossoms in a perfectly futile endeavor to recapture him. That gypsy moth got entirely away and never came back, and keen and sore was the disappointment of the entomologist thereat.

Sore also has been the disappointment of the old Bay state therefor ever since the luckless escape of the gypsy moth took place a number of years ago. But though he is gone he is by no means forgotten. The gypsy moth of the scientific man followed the Biblical injunction: "Multiply and replenish the earth," and the point of this history is in the fact that that little incident by which the entomologist let go the tail-feathers of his gypsy moth has cost the state of Massachusetts over two hundred thousand dollars in the last four years. Soon after the gypsy moth got away the Bay state had to appoint a state commission, whose business it was to go and find him, together with his progeny, and the commission found him easily and in a large majority. Each year now they keep on looking for and finding him in a steadily augmenting horde. No trouble at all. He is always on deck. Last year's work of the commission, according to a Springfield paper, "included the examination of four million trees and the destruction of forty-six thousand one hundred egg clusters, all belonging to the gypsy moth, and over one million caterpillars. Now," comments the same journal, "an appropriation of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars with which to find and fight the gypsy moth is asked, and it is a choice between constant fight to the extermination and the loss on the other hand of something like one million dollars yearly by the ravages of the pest."

Rejected Supreme Bench Nominees.

The record shows that there have been thirteen nominees for the United States supreme bench rejected by the senate besides Mr. Hornblower. Those were John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, nominated by John Quincy Adams; Roger B. Taney of Maryland, by Jackson; John C. Spencer and Reuben H. Walworth of New York, Edward King of Pennsylvania, and John M. Read of Pennsylvania, by Tyler; George N. Woodward of Pennsylvania, by Polk; E. A. Bradford of Pennsylvania, by Fillmore; Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, by Buchanan; Stanberry of Ohio, by Johnson; Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, E. Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts, and George H. Williams of Oregon, by Grant.

CADI AND COUNCIL.

Description of an Interesting Trial in an Indian Court.

Justice is the end of government, and every nation has its own peculiar method by which this end is achieved. In "Our Future Highway to India" an interesting trial is described. There had been a riot and one man had been hurt. The ringleaders in the riot were now put on trial, and a curious sight it was.

The cadi and council were seated round a table. An officer called the "kaimacan" had conducted us to the place where the trial was going on, and the party was accommodated on a divan. The prisoners were brought in under strong guard, the wounded man and the doctor being at the other end of our divan. The whole place was crowded with witnesses and spectators.

A more peculiar trial was never seen, every one gesticulating, shouting and yelling. The prisoners abused kaimacan, cadi, court and everything else, and were abused in turn. The noise went on increasing till it seemed as if the roof was about to fly off.

Suddenly there would come a lull and every one, prisoners, guards and all, would commence smoking cigarettes. The ringleader in the riot coolly took a light from one of the members of the court. After a pause, and with their lungs refreshed by the soothing fumes of tobacco, they would all again burst forth in chorus, and the noise would be worse than before.

I know not how the clerk to the court managed to keep his notes of the evidence, but perhaps he was accustomed to such scenes, and managed to take down a fair description of what had occurred.

Though there was fresh blood on their clothes, and some long hairs were sticking to the sword of the one who had actually struck the blow, the prisoners swore they were innocent. Luckily the case did not rest on frail testimony, as an officer had been present and seen the man cut down. So far everything went to convict the culprits, but the question of provocation given and received had to be debated before the punishment could be awarded.

ORIGIN OF DEATH VALLEY.

An Indian Legend Regarding a Queen as Beautiful as Cleopatra.

The Indian legend regarding the origin of Death valley, in Inyo county, California, is an interesting one.

From the outer edge of this vast furnace—it is three hundred miles square and one hundred feet below sea level—one may see far off, tremulous through the shimmering waves of heat, a sort of butte that has the form of a ruined castle. The story goes that in the old days, before the Amargosa river ceased to water the valleys, the place was the site of a powerful city ruled by a princess as beautiful as Cleopatra and as imperious as Elizabeth. An ambassador to the reigning Aztec monarch described to her on his return the glories of the king's palace in the City of Mexico.

Resolving to equal the magnificence of her neighbor she began the erection of a vast building. All the laborers and artisans of the city were employed and the work was pushed night and day, for within twelve months the Aztec ruler was to be her guest, and she wished to welcome him to a palace as splendid as his own. She exhausted the resources of her realm, men went mad with toil and hunger, and at last the high priest protested. He was ordered to execution, and, dying, cursed the city for the princess' sake. That night the earth shook and sank, the river dried up and the morning sun poured down a flood of heat. All perished, and now the ruined walls of the palace alone remain.

The Amargosa, by the way, is a most erratic stream. It flows south ninety miles from its fountain head in the western Sierras, vanishes at Resting Spring mountain, is in evidence again for fifty miles, disappears for a space, then bobs up and runs along turbulently for one hundred miles. All trace of it is lost at Death valley.

French Mothers.

There is nothing more touching and noble in the world than the intimacy between a French mother and daughter—the mother giving to her daughter all her time, all her thoughts, molding her with infinite devotion, living for her alone, writes Th. Bentzon in the Ladies' Home Journal. She accompanies her to her lessons, directs her reading, watches day and night to guard that ideal purity which by a singular inconsequence will be sacrificed, ninety chances out of a hundred, to a man whose life will have been quite the contrary. The mother cannot reform marriage as it exists in France—it is an institution full of defects—but she can teach to her daughter all the virtues to meet the sorrows which almost certainly await her.

AFTER THE NEXT SEA FIGHT.

The Victor Liable to Be Embarrassed in Disposing of His Prize.

When one battle ship captures another in midocean in the next naval war, what is she to do with her prize, asks the Philadelphia Times. In the old days of wooden walls there was no difficulty in the practice. If the captured ship could float, a prize crew was put aboard and all practicable sail was made for the nearest friendly port, while the victor continued on her cruise; or, if both ships were badly injured, both put into harbor. But nowadays the position of a prize crew would be far from commanding. The captured vessel could not be managed by her captors—she would have to remain in charge of her own engineers and her own firemen, and the victors, instead of sailing the ship, while the prisoners remained under hatches, would be reduced to the status of a police, and thus would the opportunity for a recapture be greatly increased. For, while in the old days the entire captured crew were disarmed and imprisoned, the noncombatants of a captured battle ship would have to be given their liberty, practically speaking, and much might be accomplished by a couple of second engineers with their wits about them. For instance, would it be so difficult to superinduce a slight explosion in the port engine and under cover of the confusion to liberate the prisoners? Again, the armament of a modern battle ship would complicate affairs. Relatively to the powers of a machine gun the prize crew would be greatly disproportionate in strength, since the chances for the prisoners to obtain control of one of these engines would be increased by the freedom of their noncombatants.

Altogether the number of men required for police duty on a captive battle ship would be very large, and a victorious ship would have to reduce the efficiency of her own gun crews to an unpleasant extent. It would probably be found necessary in almost every case for the captor to stand by and accompany her prize home across the Atlantic or the Pacific, as the case might be. And this would be a double incentive to the conquered to effect a swift and noiseless recapture of their own ship, for if they did so one unexpected torpedo or discharge of a twelve-inch gun, carefully aimed, might very easily turn the fortune of war entirely in their favor. In other words, and not to define too closely upon the possibilities of the case, the capture of a battle ship in an ocean duel in the next naval war will by no means ease the mind of the successful commander. He will have a leviathan on his hands that it will tax all his energy and cleverness to bring safely into port, and there may be moments when he will be tempted to lock up every mother's son of her engineers and firemen in the military tops and run her home under jury sails.

ANCIENT WORKERS IN GLASS.

Productions Four Thousand Years Old Show a High Order of Artistic Taste.

The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of forty centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass, says the St. Louis Republic, and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rossellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be four thousand years old which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design. In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece, and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides. The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmakers' art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now after they have lain in the desert sands from two to four thousand years it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that besides being experts in glassmaking and coloring they used also the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III., who lived thirty-four hundred years ago.

Ash Wednesday.

Ash Wednesday is so called from the curious custom of strewing ashes on the head as a sign of penitence. It was probably instituted by Gregory the Great, who was pope from 590 to 604. Originally the ashes were consecrated on the altar before mass, sprinkled with holy water, and signed three times with the cross. During this ceremony the priest recited these words: Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris. (Remember that thou art dust and must return to dust.) The ashes thus consecrated were then strewn on the heads of the officiating priests and the assembled people. The ashes were usually obtained by burning the palms consecrated on the preceding (Palm) Sunday.

HEROIC LOYALTY.

English Soldiers Who Sang "God Save the Queen" in the Face of Death.

The Pall Mall Budget lately had the following account of how Maj. Wilson and his party met their fate in their attempt to capture Lobengula: On Maj. Wilson and his party returning with Capt. Borrow's reenforcements to the king's scherm in the morning they were received by a volley from part of the Inguba and Imbisu regiment, who had orders to take up their position on the road by which Maj. Wilson and his party would return. On receiving the volley Maj. Wilson retired into the bush toward the river, but he found his party surrounded on all sides by natives, numbering from twenty-five hundred to three thousand at the very least. The orders from the Indunas to their men were that on reaching Maj. Wilson's party they were to shoot the horses first. This order the Matabele proceeded to carry into effect, Maj. Wilson's party keeping up a heavy fire all the time. The horses, which Maj. Wilson had tied together in a ring, were soon all shot. The Englishmen then lay down behind them and kept up a steady fire with such good effect that they succeeded in driving off the Matabele for a short time, but, reenforcements arriving from across the river, the attack was again renewed. The fight must have lasted some three hours. A number of soldiers were seen to be wounded, and their ammunition began to run short. Then the natives gradually crept up closer, shooting anyone they could. The Induna describes Maj. Wilson most accurately by his dress and the hat he wore, and states that he was wounded in several places and covered with blood, while another wounded man stood by his side loading rifles and handing them to him. Maj. Wilson and his men fought desperately to the very last. The Induna said that as the supreme moment came the Englishmen who were still able to rise stood shoulder to shoulder, took off their hats, and joined in a song, the kind of a song that he (the Induna) had heard missionaries sing to the natives. The Matabele then rushed up, and while the men were singing what we suppose to have been "God Save the Queen," they were overwhelmed by the natives and assegaied. The Induna estimated that the Matabele lost eight to every one of the thirty-four white men killed, and said that Lobengula's warriors lay round the dead white men like grass.

PLENTY OF PAINT.

The Youthful Alma-Tadema Gained One Appreciative Admirer.

Alma-Tadema, the eminent artist, is a great advocate of work. "Nothing can be done well without taking trouble," he says; "you must work hard if you mean to succeed." The writer of an article upon this artist in the Century says that he has no patience with would-be dilettanti, who pester all busy professional people with fatuous inquiries about their ways of work, such as: "Now, what color would you use if you were going to paint a bluebell?"

He has a broad and genial sense of humor, and possesses a fund of amusing anecdotes astonishingly large; and his friends are frequently amazed at his aptness in bringing out of his treasury an appropriate anecdote or bon mot for every occasion.

I have heard Mr. Alma-Tadema tell a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859—the subject, I believe, was of a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims.

His fellow students were asked into the studio of the rejected painter, and were invited to jump through the canvas, the owner of it leading the way by leaping, head first, through the oily flames.

The other story was of a large-sized, square picture, which came back hopelessly, again and again, to the easel of its creator until at last it was cut out of its frame, and was given to an old woman to use as a table-cover.

The picture was praised by at least one person who appreciated its excellence, for this old lady remarked that it "was much better than those common oilcloth things that always let the water through, for this one of Mr. Tadema's making was a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it."

A Remarkable Record.

One of the most remarkable old men in Delaware county is Edwin Urian, residing in Darby township. He is in his eighty-third year, and says he never smoked a pipe or cigar, never chewed tobacco, never owned a dog, watch or gun, except an old gun he bought at a sale for three dollars, and he thinks somebody stole that, for he never shot a load from it. He never ate but three oysters, never drank a glass of beer, never was at a circus or theater, and was never more than thirty miles from home but once in his life. He never belonged to any association or secret order. He went to work when a boy for three fippenny bits a day and has never been idle a day since for want of work. He thinks that honest labor and temperance never hurt anybody. He has an idea that he has squared more timber for building purposes than any other man now living in Darby township, or, perhaps, the county. He is still hale, hearty and active as most men of sixty, and his wife, who is a few years his junior, is also living and in excellent health.

ALMOST DRAGGED UNDER.

Adventures of a Seal Hunt in an Eskimo Kaiak.

The author of "Eskimo Life" describes a day's hunt, when the men of the village put out to sea, each in his cranky little kaiak, after seals, auks, fish, or whatever other game might present itself. Tobias began by chasing a seal which dived and did not come up again within sight, but the man is one of the best hunters of the village, as the reader may judge by what follows. He had sighted another seal, and was skimming over the sea toward it, when the huge head of a hooded seal popped up right in front of the kaiak, and was harpooned in an instant.

It makes a frightful wallowing and dives, the harpoon line whirls out, but suddenly gets fouled under the throwing stick of the bird-dart. The bow of the kaiak is drawn under with an irresistible rush, and before Tobias knows where he is the water is up to his armpits, and nothing can be seen of him but his head and shoulders and the stern of the kaiak, which sticks right up into the air.

It looks as if it were all over with him. Those who are nearest paddle with all their might to his assistance, but with scant hope of arriving in time to save him.

Tobias, however, is a first-rate kaiak man. In spite of his difficult position he keeps upon even keel while he is dragged through the water by the seal, which does all it can to get him entirely under.

At last it comes up again, and in a moment he has seized his lance, and, with deadly aim, has pierced the seal through the head. A feeble movement and it is dead.

The other men come up in time to find Tobias busy making his booty fast, and to get the piece of blubber to which each is entitled. They cannot restrain their admiration for his coolness and skill, and speak of it long afterward.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

Herbert Spencer's Disregard for the Laws of Health.

Herbert Spencer is a great philosopher, a laborious student and a writer of many books; but with all his mental activity, he has not permitted his body to indulge itself in the activity by which its organs and structure might have been kept in a healthy condition. The philosopher has "all knowledge," except that "health is the vital principle of bliss, and exercise of health." A traveler recently told a friend of the Outlook an anecdote of Mr. Spencer, which exhibits him as paying the inevitable penalty of neglecting the laws of physical health:

It seems he is a special friend of Grant Allen, to whose home he recently went as a guest, but, being in fragile health, Mr. Spencer said that he could not endure the noise of many persons talking together; so he begged to have his meals in the room adjoining the dining-room. Yet his social instinct prompted him to ask that the door between the two rooms be left open.

It should be said that Mr. Spencer has invented a pair of iron clappers which he shuts over his ears when the sounds of life become too oppressive for endurance.

As the family were talking and laughing in the dining-room, Mr. Spencer could not endure the strain, and called out to them they were "too hilarious."

The next day they subdued their voices to the lowest pitch, and he complained that they were "not company enough." They then went out to drive, and the talk became so lively that, with a snap, he drew his iron ear caps to their places and sank back well-nigh exhausted.

NOT AS GOOD AS HER MA.

The Opinion of an Austrian Princess on a Circus Rider's Feat.

Nearly everybody knows that the eccentric empress of Austria carries her fondness for hunting to such a pitch that up to recent years she used to brave the terrible fits of mal de mer that are caused by the Irish channel for the sake of enjoying the superb hunting that can still be found in the Emerald isle—one free joy not yet hunted out of it by the ubiquitous and iniquitous Sassenach. But it is not generally known, says the New York Journal, that the first lady of the land in Austria is also a fancy rider, used to have a private arena, and when in playful mood would give exhibitions of startling equestrian skill to a select circle of more or less discreet friends. One day when her little daughter Stephanie was on a visit at the home of a noble in another part of the empire it occurred to her hosts that perhaps a circus that was performing in the neighborhood would afford the infant princess a novel delight. They took the child, and were astonished at the profound gravity with which her little eyes watched the performers leaping through hoops of colored paper, turning somersaults or riding two horses at once.

"Well," said one at last, "what does our little princess think of it?"

"Not much," replied the child, shaking her head sagely. "My ma can do those things a heap better." Then, with an air of profound conviction: "My ma's a born circus rider."

Imagine, if you can, Austria's etiquette, and then imagine the thrill of amazement and horror which the child's remark produced.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JUNE 2, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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THE POPULISTS.

The following is the complete Populist ticket nominated last week at Sacramento:

Governor, J. V. Webster, San Luis Obispo.

Lieutenant Governor, A. J. Gregg, Alameda.

Secretary of State, M. McGlynn, San Francisco.

Controller, John S. Dore, Fresno.

Treasurer, J. N. Barton, Placer.

Attorney-General, Lewis Luckel, Los Angeles.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino.

Surveyor-General, L. F. Bassett, Shasta.

Clerk of Supreme Court, J. M. Lansborough, Sacramento.

State Printer, Elgin C. Hurlburt, Santa Clara.

Justice of the Supreme Court, long term, E. M. Gibson, Alameda. Short term, Alfred Daggett, Tulare.

Congressmen,—First District, R. G. Grigsby, Napa; Second, Burdette Cornell, San Joaquin; Third, O. A. Vaun, Colusa; Fourth, B. K. Collier, San Francisco; Fifth, J. T. Rogers, San Francisco; Sixth, W. C. Bowman, Los Angeles; Seventh, J. L. Gilbert, Fresno.

Railroad Commissioners, First District, Joseph E. Bell, Shasta; Second, J. B. Johnson, San Francisco; Third, A. Bretz, Alameda.

Board of Equalization, First District, Matthew Harris, San Francisco; Second, S. C. Wheeler, Amador; Third, L. F. Moulton, Colusa; Fourth, F. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles.

Who is Right.

There seems to be a disagreement in regard to the termination of the Midwinter Fair, The exhibitors, who are the life of the exposition, have issued a circular saying that so far as they are concerned the Fair will close on the 30th of June, as they will commence packing their exhibits for removal on that day. On the heels of their circular the Fair managers say it will probably be extended to August, if not later, as the exhibitors are making money and are entitled to prolong it as much as possible. The exhibitors say that they have been losing money all the time, so who are we to believe, the exhibitors or the Fair managers? It is not to be supposed the exhibitors would be in a hurry to close were they making money. Some definite understanding should be arrived at and due notice given, so that those who have not visited it may make their arrangements to do so at some later day, if not able to go in June.

The United States Supreme Court has decided a great mining suit, involving title to mineral lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad land grant, against the Company.

Eli Perkins has ruined his reputation by telling the truth for once. He says that the Democratic party needs a few brains left over by some female seminary. As a Democrat himself Eli may be accepted as an authority on the subject.—S. F. Bulletin.

William T. Coleman's estate is valued at $436,508 80. He was not such a poor man, after all his troubles.

Fearful riots have occurred in the coke regions of Pennsylvania and many were shot and killed.

The Nevada Populists will hold their State Convention at Carson on September 4th, with 201 delegates.

We have been obliged to leave out several local items.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

Usually involves sea sickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong indeed must be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, yachtmen, mariners, all testify that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weakly travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the Bitters its surest remedy. No disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels is so obstinate that it may not be overcome by the prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic trouble and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the effects of vicissitudes of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

African Gold Fields.

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PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Republican State Central Committee, in the interest of pure politics, called a large State Convention for the purpose of having it a representative one, and not a packed Convention, as many smaller ones have been, and to insure the gathering of a body of Republicans who would come to the Convention without any "strings" on them, the Committee ordered that primary elections be held in every county, the appointment of delegates by County Central Committee being denounced and prohibited, as the State Committee did not propose to allow Committees to take the appointing power from the masses of the party and pack the Convention in the interest of particular candidates. In the call for the Convention it is expressly stated that the County Committee is to appoint a delegate only in case any precinct fails to elect one, but no authority is given to appoint without calling an election. The Central Committee of one of the counties on the other side of the mountains—Lake, we think, proposed to appoint, but the Committee was given to understand that if it appointed delegates without calling an election, they would not be admitted, and an election was then ordered.

It is to be regretted that at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held here on Saturday last, this imperative order of the State Committee, which is the head of the party, was totally ignored, on the ground that it would cost too much to hold an election. It would have cost nothing to hold an election, outside of advertising the call, which would have been a mere trifle. The Committee did not stop after the appointments were made, but went further, and took upon itself to instruct themselves—two of the appointed delegates being members of the Committee, to vote for Barnes for Governor. There were only a partial membership of the Committee present, Bodie and Bridgeport being the only places represented, and they had no right to give any instructions, as it is virtually attempting to "pack" the Convention in favor of one Candidate, and would go far towards unseating our delegates, if a protest should be filed against their admission. And again, the Committee selected two delegates out of the three, from Bridgeport, on the ground that it did not know of any one who would go. Benton's delegate has always gone, even as far away as Los Angeles and if one had been elected from that section of the county he would have gone, we believe. The Committee had no right to consider who would go; the voters of the precinct are judges as to who would go, and who to elect. It was a violation of the "call" for the State Convention, and if any section of the county should hold a mass meeting and elect a delegate, the appointee of the Committee would be "left."

After July 1st there will be a daily mail between Wabusky and Yerington, Nev.

NEW TO-DAY.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - INDIANA.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS, And will be conducted first class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
[my19-tf]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1894, the Sheriff of Mono County, California, duly assigned to the undersigned, the duly elected and qualified Assignee of the estate of THOMAS WARD and ARCHIE McNABB, insolvent debtors, all of the property, both real and personal, of said insolvent debtors.

All persons having claims against said Insolvent debtors are required within 30 days from date of this publication, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and verified by the oath of the creditor, to the undersigned at my place of business, to wit: the Sheriff's Office, at the Court House, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Dated May 5th, 1894.

M. P. HAYES,

Assignee of the Estate of Thomas Ward and Archie McNabb, Insolvent Debtors, &c.

WM. O. PARKER, Attorney for Assignee.

NEW TO-DAY.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL, and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if price, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $20. Sewing Machine for $20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

1776. 1894.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

W. O. Parker, President.
Chas. L. Hayes, Orator.
Mrs. M. J. Cody, Reader.
Miss Gracie Benjamin, Poetess.
Miss Irene Miller, Recitation

LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT

BRYANT'S HALL.

GRAND BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL,

PROGRAM LATER.

LEGAL.

NOTICE

TO

LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
Tax Collector.

ap7

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

d29

More serious fighting by strikers in the Cripple Creek, Colorado, region. The Governor ordered out the entire State militia.

They have had serious floods in Washington. The Spokane river was very high.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

CAMPIN

AT

Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

• • • I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water) the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California.

REDUCED RATES.

Camper's Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding-chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.
or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA, (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building

1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its App int-ments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my26-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

on Wagon Road, 80 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.
[jel0 tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

YOU

SHOULD TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

AT

$2 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 2, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Bridgeport—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

R. M. Folger and wife arrived home from San Francisco on Tuesday evening.

Thomas Fales has returned from the Arkansas Hot Springs, and is at Fales' Hot Springs.

G. B. Day and wife left for San Francisco on Tuesday.

Mr. Mesoh left for his San Francisco home on Tuesday afternoon.

C. E. Heath arrived home from Sagar Pine Wednesday evening.

C. B. Wederts returned from Bishop on Wednesday.

Willie Butler arrived from Carson on Thursday with one wagon loaded for Joe. A. Brown, of this place, and one for Lundy.

Mrs. Montrose, Archie Mathewson, and Supervisor Arrild, all of Bodie, were in town on Wednesday.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Court House last evening to hear the reports of the Fourth of July Committees. W. O. Parker, of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that A. F. Bryant had been elected Treasurer, and that all bills connected with the celebration should be filed with said Committee for payment. The report was approved.

The Finance Committee reported a liberal subscription.

Committee on Literary Exercises, etc., reported the selection of the following officers of the Day, etc. W. O. Parker, President of the Day; Reader, Mrs. M. J. Cody; Poetess, Miss Gracie Benjamin; Orator, C. L. Hayes.

R. G. Patterson, of the Music Committee, reported that the Brass Band would furnish all the music required.

A. F. Bryant and W. O. Parker were appointed a Committee to interview the ladies in regard to having a picnic dinner at the Hall after the exercises.

The meeting adjourned till next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Memorial Day—Wednesday, was appropriately observed by our people. The flags on the Court House, hotels, CHRONICLE-UNION flag pole, etc., were hoisted in the morning, and business suspended at the Court House. At 10 o'clock A. M., the Brass Band took up a position at the entrance of the Court House and played several pieces while our citizens on foot and in vehicles gathered to take part in the quiet ceremonies of the Day.—At about 10:30 a procession was formed and proceeded to the old cemetery, where the Band played and the Choir sang appropriate pieces, after which the graves were lavishly decorated with flowers and evergreens. The procession then reformed and proceeded to the new cemetery, where the same ceremonies were gone through with. There was a large turnout and no grave was slighted, all having some decoration, notwithstanding flowers were more scarce this season, the cold snaps we have had having kept back vegetation very much. The morning was quiet and warm, but a heavy wind set in about 1 o'clock and blew hard all the afternoon.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.—The Republican Central Committee met at the Court House on Saturday afternoon last to take action in regard to the election of delegates to the State Convention. There were present: W. T. Elliott, Chairman; F. E. Hune, will, Secretary; M. M. Waltze, of Bridgeport; N. W. Boyd, Dr. T. A. Keables, T. H. Leggett, E. L. Reese, and J. W. Moyle, of Bodie; E. L. Butterfield and A. A. Travis, of Lundy.

The Committee considered it too expensive to call a primary election, and elected E. L. Reese, of Bodie, and H. M. Eddy and Frank E. Hunewill, of Bridgeport, to the State and District Conventions. In response to a communication from the Republican Central Committee of Alpine county, claiming the nomination for the Assembly, and asking for a joint Assembly Convention to be held at Markleeville ten days after the last county appoints its delegates, the Committee passed a resolution, which will be found in another column, and appointed J. S. Cain, W. F. Reading and A. E. Burnside, delegates in accordance with said resolution. The Committee met in August to call a County Convention will to nominate county officers.

SONORA ROAD.—Prof. Heath, who came over the Sonora road this week, reports the snowbelt as eight miles long, the snow being from two feet to twenty in depth. The road is lined with bands of sheep on their way to Mono. He came over in company with half a dozen bands, all of which lost heavily on the road. One band comprising 2,700 at Sonora, footed up only 2,100 when Rickey's station was reached. The road is lined with dead sheep, and unless they are cremated or buried, the Sonora road will not be very salubrious this Summer.

RESOLUTION.

Adopted by the Republican Central Committee of Mono County May 26th, A. D. 1894:—

The Republican Central Committee of Mono County California, met at Bridgeport, May 26th, 1894, and adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Republican Central Committee of Alpine County, without considering the right given in all Political Bodies, to the majority, have declared, by reason of its being their turn, that the right to name the Candidate for the Assembly from the 60th District belongs to them; and have called a Convention to ratify their pretensions; and have assumed to apportion the Delegates from the three counties equally, without regard to the disparity in population, designating Markleeville in their own County and in the most Northern and remote part of the District, for the assembling of said Convention:

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, that we, the Republican Central Committee of Mono County, condemn the alternating system said to exist in this District, and denounce it as being undemocratic and contrary to the maxims and precepts of Republican government, and not for the best interests of the 60th District.

We hold that every nomination for office should be made by Convention of the people, equally and justly represented, and before which Convention every qualified elector should have perfect and absolute right to appear and seek nomination.

We recommend that a Convention be held in Benton—that place being centrally located—on July 10th, 1894, for the purpose of placing a Republican nominee for the Assembly from this District before the people.

We believe the apportionment—Alpine, 2; Mono, 3; and Inyo 4; made by the State Central Committee for the State Convention was just and fair, and should be adopted in this case.

In accordance with the foregoing, we have appointed three Delegates from this County to meet with the delegates from Alpine and Inyo, at Benton, and make an Assembly Nomination.

It is ordered that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Republican Central Committees of Alpine and Inyo Counties, and that a copy be furnished every Republican newspaper in the District.

F. E HUNEWILL,
Secretary Rep. Cen. Com., Mono County.

CLOSE CALL.—The Sinnamon residence at the ranch had a close call from fire at an early hour yesterday morning. An unusual heat on the face of little Dell Sinnamon awoke her about 2 o'clock in the morning, when she found the curtain of her room burning. She gave the alarm and the family soon succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until nearly all the cloth ceiling had burned. Before retiring Mrs. Sinnamon sees that all the lights are out in the rooms of the children, and it is supposed that Dell, who is a somnambulist, arose in her sleep and lighted the candle on the table near a window and went to bed again, and that a breeze through the open window blew the curtain on to the lighted candle which set it on fire. It was a close call, as a few minutes later in its discovery the fire would have been beyond control.

THE DUNDERBURG MINE.—On Saturday last J. J. Kermeen, of Shasta, a mining expert, arrived on the Antelope stage to examine the Denderburg mine, near Bridgeport, in the interest of San Francisco parties. He went up to the mine on Sunday and stayed until Tuesday afternoon, and gave the property a good examination. He took out many samples of ore and expressed himself as being well pleased with the mine. He returned to San Francisco on Wednesday's Antelope stage. We hope to hear good results from his visit—the selling of the mine to a good company.

STATE SETTLEMENT.—Treasurer Brown has paid to the State Treasurer $1,213 58 on account of the State's portion of the second installment of taxes, the great bulk of our taxes having been paid in the first installment.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces to the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

ICE CREAM.—Mrs. S. A. Hopkins will have ice cream at her parlor to-morrow.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

JUNE WEATHER.

Word & Works, published by Prof. Hick's, the weather prophet of St. Louis, says that fair weather will prevail in most parts of the continent at the opening of June. A storm period, with the new moon, is central on the 3d, to-morrow. There will be a warm wave of much severity from about the 2d to the 6th, the center of dangerous storms to be about the 3d, 4th, and 5th, and about these dates look out for earthquakes. A cooler wave will then flow in and dominate the weather for a few days. On the 9th and 10th it will be warm again, with rains and storms, with lightening. A storm period central on the 4th. It is apt to be stormy until after the 21st. Cooler weather will prevail from the 22d to 25th, and the last June storms will be from the 26th to the 29th, during which a wave of intense warmth will pass over the country. It will be well for farmers and others to watch these predictions and if correct they would do well to invest the small sum of $1 for this work for a year. It might save them hundreds of dollars a year in being prepared for a storm.

A Narrow Escape from Death.

W. E. Lindsey, the marble cutter, met with an accident yesterday by which he nearly lost his life. He was returning from Glenbrook, driving his span of spirited bays, and when coming down the grade just beyond Clear Creek canyon, a rattlesnake ran across the road in front of the team. Horses have a natural antipathy to snakes, and in this instance the instinctive fear was augmented by one of the horse's having at one time been bitten by a rattler, and the appearance of the snake so frightened the animals that they broke into a run. Mr. Lindsey was unable to stop them as they dashed madly down the grade, and when they reached a bridge they shied violently and fell down the embankment, of course carrying buckboard and everything with them.

Mr. Lindsey was hopelessly entangled in the lines and he was terribly battered and bruised. The wagon is a total wreck and the horses are sadly cut up and injured otherwise.

Fortunately, J. Smith happened along and extricated Mr. Lindsey from his perilous position. Although every muscle was sore, and he feared that he had received internal injuries, Mr. Lindsey pluckily brought his horses to town, arriving here at 8 P. M.—Carson News, May 25.

ON TO AFRICA!—Those who have a desire to try their luck in the gold fields of Africa have an opportunity to reach them at a small cost, as a clipper ship, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will leave San Francisco about July 15th for Cape Town, direct, the fare being fixed at the low price of $100. This is a good opportunity for the adventurous prospector.

The official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder, Dr. H. W. Wiley, writes that the claim of another company to having received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

BENTON SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the Benton School for the month ending May 25th.

Number of pupils enrolled, 17. Boys, 11 Girls, 6.

Those on the Roll of Honor for punctuality and attendance:

Charles Buck, John Forrey, James Forrey, Grace Forrey, Mary Geelhoed, Peter Geelhoed, Henry Geelhoed.

In looking over my three years report, I find the following have not been tardy during the whole time: James Watterson, Grace Watterson, Charles Buck. James Forrey, has the best record for attendance, having been absent only three days during the time.

M. G. MEEKER,
Teacher.

A VACANCY.—The Governor will have to appoint a Director of the 18th Agricultural District in place of A. H. Allen, deceased, whose term, we believe, had not expired.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 10, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra,
English Literature.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Laws.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Schools.

my12-4d

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.

ap14-tc

The President has appointed the following faithful ones, Postmasters. Edward C. Morgan, Grass Valley; W. S. Leake, Sacramento; George M. Bayne, San Luis Obispo, and A. C. Fleming, Lincoln.

Barry Baldwin, of San Francisco, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of this State.

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 926 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desires the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of Art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expenses of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

The CHRONICLE-UNION is in receipt of several copies of the above pictures and they are truly "Gems of Art."

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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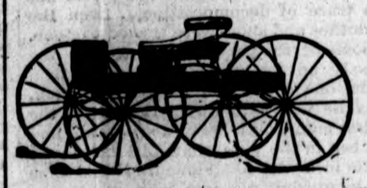

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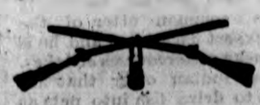

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

SLOT GAMBLING.

How It Is Carried on in the Saloons of the City.

Schemes of Cunning Men to Beat the Nickel-Devouring Devices—Immense Profits Realized by Saloonkeepers.

"Queer fellows go against those machines," said a Chicago bartender referring to the nickel-in-the-slot machine. "They are the greatest introducers you ever saw. Why, I have seen men who had never met before get well acquainted with one another before they got through playing. I heard of a case up on Blue Island avenue where a fellow was dropping his nickels into the slot. He had been playing for twenty minutes or more when another man walked up to the machine. The two fell to talking about chances of winning at the game. The conversation then took a wider range, and in the course of an hour it developed that the men were cousins. They had not met before in eighteen years.

"The machines provoke trouble as well as merriment," the bartender continued. "Up in the saloon at Noble and Ingraham streets a Pole dropped nickel after nickel into a machine until he had piked away a dollar or more. Finally a coin went right. One of the doors flew open and the gambler thrust his hand into the receptacle, expecting, of course, to get some of his own losings and the nickles of other unfortunates. Besides the nickel which had sprung open the door the Pole found four suspender buttons. He raved and tore about the place and threatened to break the glassware. The bartender called a policeman and the fellow was taken to the station. Who plays the machines? All classes of men. I have seen business men drop five dollars' worth of nickels into a machine at one standing without getting so much as a penny in return. Then, like enough, some old skate with a case nickel would drop in, spring the door and take all the money. But the machines are a good thing for the house. The percentage is so big that it is an object to have them in the place, no matter if they do take up a deal of space. Most of the proprietors buy the contrivances outright in order to get all the rake-off. There is one place in town where the owner has nine machines of different patterns. His winnings for one week paid for three of them. When he counted up on Saturday night he found that his share of the investment of his patrons was one hundred and twenty-seven dollars in nickels, and that is not reckoning what the players spent at the bar. I think, though, that the time is coming when the machines will be recognized as gambling devices pure and simple, and as such become a matter for police attention. But they are a good substitute for the poker-room, which, as everybody knows, is a thrifty adjunct to any saloon.

"Do players attempt to open the money boxes by tampering with the machines?" repeated the saloon keeper to a Herald reporter. "Well, I should say so. Wires, nails, buttons, beer checks and metal of the same weight and size of a nickel are used, but they seldom work. The most successful schemes for breaking machines with pegs is to tie a string through a hole bored in a nickel and then drop the coin into the slot, its course being governed by the hand of the operator. One sharp fellow got a heap of money out of our machines by slipping a nickel into the slot and then tracing it into the receptacles by means of a powerful magnet which he held against the glass. I heard later that he worked the same game in other places and that his winnings amounted to many hundreds of dollars. If the glass had been hermetically sealed to the framework it would have been impossible for the magnet to influence the coins. The patentees now provide against this sort of trickery, and the machines, as they stand to-day, are almost invulnerable to manipulators. But the time will come when some smart fellow will get up a contrivance which will upset all the precautions taken by the makers and give him access to the vaults of all the machines in town."

A RARE OLD SILVER DOLLAR.

A Wealthy Collector Becomes Owner of the Seventh Known Coin of 1804.

Until recently it was supposed that there were only six silver dollars of the 1804 issue in existence. These were in the hands of rich coin collectors or museums, and naturally were prized very highly. The last time an 1804 dollar was sold at auction it brought twelve hundred or fifteen hundred dollars. James W. Ellsworth, who amuses himself by spending fifty thousand dollars or more a year in making additions to his various collections, recently came into possession of a seventh 1804 dollar that has an interesting history, particularly so, as its existence was unknown.

A negro in Alexandria, Va., received the dollar from his dying father, who had kept it as a means of remembering the year he became a freedman. The younger negro kept the coin for forty years, and finally sold it for a song to Julius Driefus, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Driefus owed a large sum to Isaac Rosenthal, of 190 Berks street, Philadelphia, which he was not able to pay. He prevailed upon Mr. Rosenthal to take the coin for five hundred dollars. Mr. Ellsworth learned of this transaction from a note in one of the New York papers, and commissioned Superintendent Bosbyshell, of the Philadelphia mint, to buy the coin for him if its genuineness could be established. The dollar was rigidly examined by Charles E. Barber, engraver of the mint. R. McClure, curator, and also by Superintendent Bosbyshell, Jacob R. Eckfeldt, assayer, and A. Loudon Snowden, all of whom pronounced the coin to be genuine. Mr. Ellsworth then sent his check for the purchase, completing his collection of American silver dollars.

GUARDING AGAINST BURGLARS.

Recent Improvements Made in the Construction of Vaults and Vault Doors.

The most vulnerable part of a vault now is the edge of the door. It is almost impossible to obtain an absolutely tight joint, one which will be impervious to liquid explosives. The old method of attack was by powder blown into the crack of the vault door. As the construction of these doors became more perfect this was made impracticable. Then, says the Washington Star, the burglar turned his attention to other explosives and to-day he uses nitroglycerine. Nitroglycerine when warm runs as freely as water. If the crack of a door is not absolutely tight the nitroglycerine will find some small lodging place in it. When exploded it rips off the door, tears off its outer layers or opens a space where a larger charge of explosive can be used. If the joint is too well fitted to permit the use of nitroglycerine and the vault is in an isolated place where powerful explosives can be used, dynamite is laid against a weak spot and well tamped. Its explosion either makes an opening or weakens the walls or door so that tools or other explosives can be used to advantage. With a guarantee of comparative freedom for operation a set of burglars can enter a modern vault in one to eight hours. The shortest process is usually by the use of explosives, and it has been found that the high explosives are singularly local in effect and produce very little sound. Hammer and sledge are often used, though burglars prefer boring, with the use of a blow pipe to draw the temper of the steel attacked. But the modern construction renders this sometimes extremely difficult because of the high conductivity of iron and the close contact of the cold steel adjacent. Burglars seldom attempt to make holes of more than an inch in diameter, and the heat from the small flame which can be introduced through such a hole is quickly dissipated. Sometimes the burglar bores through the soft metal and breaks the intervening sheets of hard metal with the blows of a hammer, removing the metal piecemeal. It is estimated that an expert with finely tempered tools will work through an inch of a vault wall in an hour. It sometimes happens, though, that an expert burglar abandons a job after penetrating the outer layer of steel because his poorly tempered tools were all dulled in the attempt.

USES OF PALMISTRY.

What the Future of the Science May Do for Mankind.

Since palmistry became a social amusement people have reason to be careful of the inside of their hands, written over with this line and with that, lest they be seized upon and be read to their dismay, the survey of the lines there puffing them up with conceit of themselves or putting them to open shame in the face of folk. "I would not trust out of sight the best friend I had in the world," said recently an enthusiastic prophet of the art, "if I found the line of truth did not join the line of life before leaving the hand!" And if she were justified in her statement, says Harper's Bazar, what complications and perplexities might ensue to the adherents of the art! The next thing in the advance of the matter might be that no lover would propose to the damsel who had filled his eye and touched his heart until he had looked at her wrists and certified to himself the absence of the bracelet of command there, lest he should see before him the fate of Dame Partlet's mate. Perhaps, too, the young lady's father would find it necessary to compare the right hand of her lover with his left when he had stammered his wishes into the paternal ear and thus discover what traits he had developed in his right hand by scanning the original lines in his left one, what good tendencies had increased, if any, and what evil ones had been suppressed in his growth, and if, in short, he had desirable traits and would make a good husband. The mother-in-law-to-be may also think fit to examine the lines of life of the proposed bride of her son and see if it be crossed by the mark of serious illnesses, or otherwise, in order to judge if it is best for her son to incumber himself with a sickly wife; or she may even look for the stars that signify the number of marriages this young woman is to contract, that she may thus forecast her son's chances of long living.

Keeps His Queen a Prisoner.

Only one European sovereign will celebrate this year his silver wedding, namely, King Charles of Roumania, who has attained his fiftieth year. It is doubtful whether there will be any great national rejoicings in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, for it can scarcely be said to have been one of much happiness, and, according to the New York Recorder, it is questionable whether the queen will be able to return to Bucharest for the event. Considerable mystery prevails as to her real condition of health, as no one outside the immediate members of her family are allowed to see her, and all that is known regarding her are the stereotyped announcements issued by her mother and by the members of the latter's household, stating that she is improving. She is, however, kept from public view—to all intents and purposes under restraint—and an impression prevails that if she is not mentally afflicted, she is at any rate treated as being so by her relatives.

The Sea Otter.

The southern otter is still hunted in Florida for the sake of his fur, although it is inferior in quality to that of the sea otter of Oregon and Alaska. So persistent has been the pursuit of the sea otter in the far northwest that the animal has become extremely scarce. The common otter of the south is an expert fisherman, and he is found only near watercourses or lakes. It is the East Indian otter that has been taught to drive fish into nets as an aid to human fishermen.

WOVE LACE AND ROMANCE.

How an Invalid Won a Wealthy Bride Through a Note Strangely Placed.

Romance has paved the way for a golden future for invalid Oscar Pierson, the son of Daniel Pierson, of North Port Morris, who was wedded while propped up in his bed to a wealthy widow, whom the Philadelphia Record credits with owning a handsome residence on Beacon bay, Boston. The family of the lucky groom positively refused to reveal the identity of the bride, and this secrecy adds to the romance of this strange affair, which has culminated so happily. That they are perfectly satisfied with the match, however, is apparent to the gossips from a number of hints dropped about the income possessed by the new Mrs. Pierson. The fact that the groom is but twenty-two years old and the bride has seen forty-four summers and winters does not seem to detract from their satisfaction in the least, and in reality it is of no consequence in these latter-day romances. Disparity in age nowadays is no objection to wedlock. For the past three years Oscar Pierson has been confined to his bed. One arm was helpless to the elbow, but after great patience and perseverance the youth learned to knit lace of a beautiful texture, that found ready sale. His knitting, however, was naturally slow and laborious work, and the income derived from the sale of the lace barely supplied him with a few of the many dainties he craved.

When tired of knitting Pierson was found of literature, and one day he read a story of how a pretty hatmaker had won a wealthy husband by writing her name and address on a card and placing it under the band of the hat she shaped. His hours of loneliness had cultivated the romantic in Pierson, and he argued that if a poor girl had obtained a rich husband in this manner, what was to prevent him from winning a golden bride by the same means. He determined to make the attempt, and his faith in the result of his scheme has evidently been bountifully fulfilled. A little note telling the simple pathetic story of his life was placed by the youth in the next piece of lace his thin fingers manufactured. By some chance the package reached the hands of the wealthy Boston widow, whose heart was touched by the tale. She was also romantic and wrote to Pierson, and a regular correspondence ensued. Soon the letters flew thick and fast between the couple, and the mails grew warm with the missives from the lady as she grew more and more tender. Finally she proposed that they become life partners, and that she care for him the balance of his days. Young Pierson accepted, and the widow sent a knot of ribbon for the person who met her at the station to wear, she wearing one like it, that they might distinguish each other. The widow arrived, and her elegant costume and diamonds attracted general attention. One of the Pierson family met her and she was taken to the humble home of the groom. Neither party wanted to retreat after they had seen each other and had conversed for several hours. So the strange marriage took place.

WILD BILL A SOLID MAN.

The Body of the Famous Desperado Turned to Stone Long Ago.

The climate of Colorado is so exceedingly dry in the greater portion of the state that ordinary objects, such as potatoes, vegetables of various sorts, and even small animals, petrify when covered with sand. A considerable source of revenue to the guides and venders in the Grand canyon and other famous resorts is the sale of petrified wood and other material to tourists. Human bodies have been known to undergo the petrifying process in numerous instances. The body of Wild Bill, the famous desperado, is to-day solid stone. He was buried in a sandy country, near Telluride, and the Washington Post says that about four years ago his friends decided to put up a monument to his memory. They went out to his grave, which is in the open prairie, and one of the party, an old scout, was taken along to exactly locate where he was buried. The sand had shifted and blown in great heaps, as it does all through that country, and the scout had a good deal of difficulty in absolutely locating the spot. Finally he struck a mound that he said had Wild Bill under it. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and his hesitancy, the party decided to dig down and see whether he was right. They didn't want to put a monument over a sand heap unless it had Wild Bill under it. So they dug down. Presently the spade ran into a rock—a scarce thing in that country. They shoveled all around it and soon revealed the petrified image of Wild Bill, as perfect as the day he died, with not a trace of decomposition. Even the clothes and shoes were turned to stone. Some of the party wanted to take the body up for purposes of exhibition. But one of Bill's old pals, Shorty Jack, as he was called, remarked that the first man who tried to do so would find a bed in the hole that Bill filled. So the idea was abandoned. But if some adventurous museum man wants the greatest drawing card on earth, he can find it under Wild Bill's tombstone.

The Usual Result.

The house at Morristown occupied by Frank Stockton, the story writer, once had the repute of being haunted. The owner was about completing the sale of the house to a lawyer when a word was dropped as to the uncanny legend touching the place, and the would-be purchaser immediately declined to proceed further with the negotiations. Mr. Stockton, however, cheerfully took the house, ghost and all, and perhaps he was a little disappointed when the trimming of some trees about the eaves put to flight the legend of the place. It was discovered that the squirrels were accustomed to leap from the trees to the roof and use the water trough as a runway. The sound of their scampering had been mistaken for that of ghostly feet.

SPEEDIER THAN IN AMERICA.

Telegraphic Business in England Compared with That in This Country.

William H. Preece, the celebrated English electrician, visited Chicago and other American cities last year, and recently published a paper in which the telegraphic systems of the two countries are compared. Mr. Preece says:

"It is quite impossible to inspect the telegraph system of the United States and compare it with our own system without drawing comparisons about the way in which the work is done in the two countries. The result of my visit was to confirm my views that we do our work better in England than they do in the states. Our apparatus is better, our speed is higher. Messages are handled with greater reliability. A message can be sent and its reply received with certainty in an hour in England. I fancy such rapidity would astonish the users of the telegraph in the states, except those in such busy centers as New York and Chicago, and generally the speculative branches of the community. The domestic telegram scarcely seems to have reached the United States, and this is owing probably to the fact that the districts of private residences, the small towns and the villages do not possess telegraph offices unless they are supplied by the railway company at the railway station or by the Western Union company, who do the work for the railway company.

"I fail to see any superiority in the manipulative skill of American operators. They certainly have not made the same advance in technical education that we have, and altogether it may be said that the management of the telegraphs in the hands of private enterprise does not compare favorably with the management of the telegraphs by the state at home. At the same time it must not be assumed, because the government has advantageously taken the telegraphs in hand at home, that such a process would be possible in the states. In my opinion it would be absolutely impossible. The civil service of the United States is in a very chaotic condition. The principal appointments are four-year appointments only and are filled politically. The reason why our post offices and our telegraph offices at home work so well is because the public exercises such a useful and such a determined supervision over the work. The free opening of the press to complaints; the readiness with which members of the house of commons ask questions—though at times, perhaps, irritating and vexatious—are undoubtedly good for the service, for they keep us all alive. Such a state of affairs is impossible in the states. The government of the United States must first reform its civil service and when it gets officials into the service whose tenure of office is secure and whose zeal is as unquestioned as it is in England, then there will be some chance of their government acquiring the telegraphs; but under existing circumstances the acquisition of the telegraphs by the government of the United States would amount virtually to the deterioration of the service."

ANCESTOR OF HOOFED ANIMALS.

Its Bones Were Found in Wyoming and It Flourished 500,000 Years Ago.

In the rooms of Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, the person fortunate enough to gain admission may see the creature which all naturalists, says the St. Louis Republic, are unanimous in pronouncing the first representative of the hoofed animal species. The animal is not alive, neither is it entire so far as flesh and blood are concerned, but to the paleontologist, who cares only for the fossiled bones, the specimen is perfect. It is not larger than a yearling calf and not nearly so tall, and was found in the Wind river country in Wyoming. Prof. Cope named it Phenacodus primævus when it was first discovered, giving it as his opinion that it was akin to a specimen which was found several years ago in France (the paleotherium), and which gave Cuvier and the other naturalists so much trouble to classify. At the time of the discovery of the French specimen the savants of Europe decided that it was the ancestor of "hoofed critters," but the Wind river fossil, which is easily distinguished as being the type of the same, is believed to be much more ancient. Cope's curiosity was found in rocks belonging to the eocene period, and the time when it grazed on the western prairies has been placed as far back as five hundred thousand years! Every bone is perfect and the specimen could not be purchased for ten thousand dollars.

Abandoned Western Farms.

William Henry Bishop, writing of the abandoned farms of Connecticut in the Century, says: Nor was the inquiry largely from city men, like myself, who wished to take the places for summer homes, a demand in which some have seen the salvation of these farms, as others have seen it in more grazing, in sheep, tame deer, apples and wheat. The city men who inquire are only a very small party. The farms are being taken up by farmers for farming purposes. Many inquiries come from the west. One man that I know of, not having ready money to offer, proposed to pay for a place in bushels of wheat, at the market price, delivered at a western railway station. It is not so easy to prosper in the west as it once was, and many who have gone there turn back in desire to their New England birthplace. Prof. Brewer, of Yale, a most hopeful writer on the subject of eastern agriculture, asserts that there are more abandoned farms in Kansas than in New England, and that they are abandoned with better reason. There was a "dull streak," as some put it, in farming property three years ago, and the issue of the catalogues coincided with the darkest moment of the depression; but the inevitable reaction set in, and it is the general testimony that ever since then things have been very much on the mend.

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